

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

April 5, 1979

The thirtieth meeting of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee met in Room 108 of the State Capitol on the above date. Following roll call, the meeting was called to order by Senator Hims1, Chairman, at 8:10 a.m.

ROLL CALL: All members present.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 807: Rep. Roth, District 10, explained the bill as an appropriation necessary to satisfy the judgment in Cause No. 38155 Sorenson Construction Company v. The State of Montana. She said this would satisfy the judgment for Lewis and Clark County.

Larry Husk, attorney for Sorenson Construction: He said his firm was the one representing Sorenson and was before the 1977 Legislature but because the Supreme Court appealed it was not complete at that time. He said this was in regard to Sidney's water pumps, etc., on the Sidney River. He said that the difficulties in the plans for the project showed up once it was taken under construction; it then became obvious that there was more work that had to be done to make the dams work according to the area. The jury made an award, it was appealed and the Supreme Court struck about \$20,000. We are now before you asking for this appropriation to take care of that judgment.

Don McIntyre, Department of Natural Resources, said this was under the old water resources board that this action took place. The SCS did the design work. They have an agreement with the State of Montana and have to pay half of it. Possibly, the State of Montana can file a claim against the SCS for the other half. There is a possibility that we could get it.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and the questions from the committee follows:

Senator Lockrem: The funding on the project - 90% SCS or what?

Mr. McIntyre: 50% SCS and 50% state.

Senator Lockrem: How did the water board enter into it? Mr. McIntyre: Because of the fact that SCS used water board contract with Sorenson. That way we could get half of the amount; we paid to the general account and the state paid the bill.

Senator Lockrem: The engineering was a mistake of the SCS? We are picking up the tab?

Senator Aklestad: Bid basis? Answer: Yes. Senator Aklestad: How much? Answer: About \$1 million.

Senator Hims1: We have to pay it.

Senator Thomas: Why wasn't the water association liable for this? Can't you raise the payments?

Ted Doney, Director, Department of Natural Resources: If we lose the sites, we will lose the users.

Rep. Roth: I would like to thank the committee. This is a necessary bill, it has to be paid.

The hearing closed on House Bill 807.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 472: Rep. Fabrega said this was a bill to appropriate \$6,200 for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws Program. The bill had been for \$12,200 and the House had cut it to the present amount. He said this would be three attorneys for the state. He said of the \$5600, the dues were \$3100 and the balance was for travel. We were the only state that did not elect to pay the dues.

Diana Dowling said in order to testify on the bill, since she was employed by the state and had the clearance from Rep. Fabrega, would still like the permission from the committee. Permission given. She said the Conference meets for eight days ever year. She said it was run similar to the legislature, each state had bills and problems that were similar, and they were worked on by committees and then voted on. She said there was some of the top legal talent in the country at these, and she felt that Montana was getting a lot of good legal advice. The commissioners are appointed, and do not get paid. They meet from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. plus evenings and Saturday and Sunday. She said she would like to see the committee reinstate the figures to put the travel and expense in.

Senator Regan asked exactly what was taken care of in the bill at the present time and was told that it was strictly the dues. Diana Dowling said that Alex Blewett went last time and at his own expense. He really felt that just donating his time was a considerable amount. She said she had been appointed and the Governor appoints the commissioners.

Senator Smith: Two of these people are in their own private law practice. Certainly it would be more beneficial to them to go on their own.

Rep. Fabrega closed by saying it is a resource of the legislature. Any part of the act we do not want in Montana is not necessary to adopt.

Senator Thiessen: The Legislative Council takes part in this.

The hearing on House Bill 472 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 913: Rep. Scully, District 76, explained the bill as an act to protect the arts in the Capitol. He said the coal tax was amended to take in the arts. Cultural and Study part was left out in the language that was adopted. The cultural ascetic part was left out. It is now open to parks. He said cleaning the murals was appraised at somewhere between \$12,000 and up. He explained the difficulty of obtaining a person who was capable of really doing a good job of cleaning and repairing them and said we have the man here who is doing a good job of what he has done and we feel it is

important to have him finish.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 905: Rep. Harrington, District 88, Butte, explained this bill as giving the opportunity of filling the two niches in the Capitol Building with famous people or something. He said there would be no lighting involved since the lighting on the second floor was adequate to take care of that part.

Mike McCourt, Curator of the Montana Historical Society said the Historical Society is responsible for the collection, interpretation and preservation of the art which is donated to the state. The murals in the Supreme Court is the only work that has been taken care of on the projects. He said they would like to continue this project on the murals because conservation of mural workers are really hard to find and we have a good one.

J.D. Holmes, representing the Montana Arts Foundation, said he would support all three bills, since they went together and were all concerned with the arts. I agreed to the reduction in the funding over in the House to make the total cut of the three bills come within the revenue as Rep. Scully pointed out. The estimated revenue from 1/3 was set up in House Bill 550, the 2/3 for parks and 1/3 for culture. This would be between \$136,000 and \$146,000 annually, and would take care of the three bills. He said he supported the three bills and asked the support of the committee for them.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 754: Rep. Metcalf explained this bill as the part of the same program which was concerned with the preservation of Montana folklore. He said the three bills went together on the amount of money available, and could all be taken care of as had been explained before under the interest from the coal tax that had been allocated to the Montana arts for cultural preservation.

Senator Himsl then asked for proponents or opponents on any of the three bills and hearing none, opened the hearing to questions from the Committee.

Senator Fasbender: After the work is finished in the Supreme Court, how many new areas are still left?

Rep. Scully: A long list of them. The Supreme Court ones were brought to the forefront because they were in the worst shape. They really just got done in the House. The trouble is that only one man does the work. There are different steps taken. I think perhaps Mr. Turella could explain it to you better.

Mr. Turella: After the Supreme Court there are 24 more murals needing treatment - none as bad as in the Supreme court, but all needing treatment.

Senator Thiessen: We are planning on building a new Supreme Court building and then what? Mr. Turella: They can be removed through renovation.

Senator Himsl: Only the ones in the Supreme Court.

Senator Regan: The title of the bill would preclude that.

Rep. Scully: We did have a lot of trouble with that.

Senator Himsl: Is it the intent for all the paintings to be restored?

Senator Aklestad: Would this cover all the paintings?

Rep. Scully: Only what is being done in the next 2 years. \$1500 will revert back. It took time to find a person who could and would come to Montana to work on them and who was capable; and there was only time for so much to be done afterward.

Mr. Turella: The Golden Spike will be done by June.

Senator Aklestad: What about the damage done by the scaffolding in the Capitol? It was explained that what was done in removing the picture would be repaired, but that most of the damage had been done before that and was not a part of the project.

Senator Smith: Are we going to come in every year and ask for \$100,000 or so for several years to go on with this or what?

Rep. Scully: This does not last forever. It is a continuing treatment. Perhaps Mr. Turella could answer that.

Mr. Turella: I am giving all the paintings the best treatment possible that will last the longest. I am taking into consideration humidity, dirt, etc. The treatment, once finished, should last a good deal of time - 2 or 3 generations. They may have to be cleaned - they may show the dirt within 10 years. Usually there is considerable dirt accumulation about every 30 years. I am putting a protective varnish on all of them. All they have to do is just remove the dirt layer and the varnish will have to be removed within 100 years.

Senator Thomas: What would be the total value of the paintings in the Capitol?

Mr. Turella: I have not totaled them up, but the Russell is worth \$1 million, the murals about \$12,000 each and the Golden Spike \$30,000. In the House Lobby there is over \$60,000 worth and in the Senate and the Supreme Court Chambers between \$60,000 and \$100,000 each. The ones in the law library are all of \$10,000 each and there are 10 of these.

Senator Aklestad: Did you put in a bid on all of them?

Mr. Turella: My original bid was made before I came out here. I update these bids. Sometimes the conditions are different. The ones on the ceiling of the Supreme Court, for instance, I give an estimate and if the treatment takes longer then it would be more. If less, then there is a savings.

Senator Himsl: On the funding - is there a balance in that fund now?

Rep. Scully: The balance appropriated by the interm finance committee was plugged into 145 last session and gave them the authority to expend these fees. They are pretty well expended. Most of the money

in the fund was used up by the Mikoshika State Park. My bill would statutorily set it so that the parks could not take over 2/3 of the money.

Senator Regan: The Legislative Finance Committee cannot spend money.
Rep. Scully: That money was to be used by authorization of the select committee. They took me back in the corner and showed me the bill. The approval of the projects would be by the interim finance committee. This time it will go through the Historical Society. We submit our projects for approval by the Legislature.

Senator Himsl: There is not much balance. This is to come out of the money for the next 2 years.

Senator Smith: This money is appropriated and does not affect the other budget that has been set?

Rep. Scully: The Legislative Finance Committee cannot spend money unless authorized. The problem of financing should be taken care of now.

The hearing on House Bill 913, 905 and 754 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 908: This bill was explained by Rep. Quillici, District 84, Butte. It would appropriate \$500,000 to DNR for continuing site studies for construction of MHD test facility in the state.

Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) is a process by which coal is used to generate electricity. It is 50% more efficient than the type of generating plants we are using today. It uses very little water so that the water is recycled. The money from the indemnity trust was taken out. The energy test facility - the appropriation would be about \$750,000. We will probably see some problems - Trojan, Oregon is the one there.

There is a real energy problem, especially in the Pacific Northwest. Although we have a large amount of coal it should be used to produce energy as efficiently as possible. This is written that when the plant goes on the line the money will be reimbursed to the indemnity trust. \$500,000 should show the Federal government we are serious about having them take a look at Montana. Then maybe we can come up with the money. It would create jobs here in a depressed area also.

Rep. Bardanouve: The Governor supports the bill. Conservation with Slessinger appears interested in going along with this.

Ed O'Hare, Deputy, Montana Energy Research and Development in Butte, said he was speaking for Jerry Pluckett, managing director of the Montana Energy and MHD Research Development Institute, Inc., located in Butte. He said the money proposed here is for the second national facility. We feel this is a much bigger plum. Some other states are trying to get it located in their states. Our intent and hope is that a little money from Montana and the Federal government will start the study and approve a site in Montana. The seed money in Montana can help them to decide to put the site in Montana. If all the seed

money is federal they may select another state for the plant. If both private and state money is used, the site selected is from the other funds. By putting money in now the state can be a national participant as to where the site goes in Montana.

There were no opponents to the bill and questions from the committee follow:

Senator Fasbender: This particular plant seems to be a test facility. Would it have to meet the On the Site Act? Rep. Quilici: Yes.

Senator Fasbender: Do you have to prove there is a need for the energy in Montana first? Rep. Quilici: Yes. The time frame for the plant coming on the line is in 1990 or '92. If there was not a need in Montana for the power, you would not get the facility.

Senator Smith: Hasn't there been a considerable amount of federal money used? Answer: \$70-90 million a year on this per year. The Federal government has come from a few million dollars to \$72 million.

Senator Smith: Is there a proof of the success of MHD? Answer: There is no commissioned plant in the United States. The Russians have a larger generating plant than we do.

Senator Story: Could you tell me, in acre feet, how much water a plant like this would require? Answer: Water requirement is low. Compared to an existing plant with the same amount of KWH output. Approximately 1/5 to perhaps 1/10 less than the conventional facilities.

Senator Story: Which is 10,000 acre feet or some such thing?

Answer: I am sorry that I don't remember that. I could get the figures for you.

Mr. Ted Doney, Department of Natural Resources: About 15,000 acre feet.

Senator Boylan: The one you have at Butte, will it ever crank out anything?

Mr. O'Hare: The CDIF at Butte is only testing a part of it. He went through a technical explanation of the plant, how it would work. He said it was two processes of creating gas. The Butte plant is only a large experiment, and it does the second half of the process, taking the gas and making it into electricity. He said the first components of testing will be in December of this year.

Senator Himsl: In relation to the handout - 1/3 of the funds are to be used prior to a former agreement with the House to site the MHD facility. Isn't it sited? Answer: No, it is not sited. There has to be a whole new facility someplace, and it will be called the ETF.

Senator Himsl: Just what are we doing? We thought the thing at Butte was operating on a test program to see if it could be done. It is a part of the program? Answer: This is all correct. The small CDIF in Butte is the first phase. The last phase has a larger facility. The government funded facility to do what is being done on the second process in Butte, but in a much larger way. The next

facility will try to use the technical engineering staff you are using on a conventional generator. It is a larger size facility and is completely new.

Senator Hims1: This is for an environmental impact statement for where is the best place in Montana to put this facility? Answer: Yes.

Senator Hims1: If we put in \$500,000 we will have a small voice in where it is put? Answer: More than small, but if we don't do this we will have no voice.

Senator Hims1: We would have the choice, we would not have the approval? Answer: We are putting money in the Butte test, we will put money into a study, and we are putting in our only chance to participate.

Senator Aklestad: How much private money is in this?

Answer: Under the concept we are proposing? Senator Aklestad: At this time. Answer: Zero.

Senator Aklestad: Aren't we doing a duplication on this work?

Answer: The funding given to this is not available now. The DNR is the one that is responsible for the study. The concept is that we would put together the money and the study which puts Montana ahead. A conventional steam bottoming plant - at some time in the future this power will be used in Montana. That part of the plant would be completely funded, and the federal government then would have a point occupancy. They would be responsible for part of the plant that is high risk. It would be a point facility. The cost that Rep. Quilici gives is about \$450,000 from a facility in Montana. The other \$350,000 would come from the Federal Government.

Senator Hims1: Who makes the selection? Answer: The federal policy says there is 5 or 6 criteria for a government facility. If a Government facility or Government money - the governor will appoint the site selection committee. The secretary of energy will pick it. If other kind of money, the governor does not have this responsibility to a yes or no approval. If private or state money, then that money would get to have the site selection committee and have the say of where is a good site.

Senator Thiessen: Other states are vieing for the same thing. Then how does seed money get it started in Montana?

Senator Aklestad: DNR to do a study. The final study will be financed by a utility. It is not a duplication of studies? You referred to the assumption that no one else had any projected energy shortage. There has been a lot of prjected needs of energy. Answer: This is true, but it has to be documented. There is a projected need of 3 or 4 hundred megawatts for about that time.

Senator Story: I think all you are getting for this is an environmental impact statement which will be thick. If we don't spent it, the federal government will put out the impact statement. If we give them this money there will be two of them, and they may contract with

the same people. You will find out that Livingston is one of them because of the wind, railroad, etc. DNR says no more water available between Billings and the source of the Yellowstone River. The water is locked up in the in-stream reservations. That eliminates that. No point in studying that area. There are actually very few places that will meet the criteria and have the water, so it will be picked where the water is available.

Senator Regan: How would you take the language out? Rep. Quilici: The House Appropriation Committee suggested language that said no more than \$5,000 of these funds until the DOE says the plant will be built in Montana. By sdriking the \$1 million they said there is no need for the language in there.

Senator Regan: It seems to me that there is a great deal of need for it. This is appropriating a great deal of money for a biennium. Last biennium it was not completed, they needed more money and still there is no contract. You are in for the other \$1 million.

Rep. Quilici: I have no objection if you keep the language in there.

Senator Himsl: I would like to pursue the suggestion that Senator Story made that there is two EIS. Rep. Quilici: I don't know if I can answer that. I don't think the Federal government would do an EIS in Montana unless they know the plant was going to be here in the first place. These other coal states are fighting for these sites now. DOE says if they will put them there. If we can show them that this is where it will be I think it would make a lot of difference. This is my opinion, but I am not an engineer.

Senator Himsl: Isn't there a pilot program going in Tennessee? Answer: A facility in Tulahoma now. Although it burns the same amount of coal as in Butte they can do it for only a short duration run. The facility we have at Butte is the most important since it proves the long time runs. It has to work for a long span of time. 200 to 1,000 hours. The one at Boston ran for 5 hours. Butte uses the same technology.

Rep. Quilici: I will close by saying I personally think the \$500 for the EIS is a small amount of money considering what this could do for Montana in the way of jobs, tax payments, etc. If we get a plant in Montana that is 50% more efficient than steam plants it will provide a chance to bring in industry. Private industry is looking for this in Montana. It is a benefit to Montana and to the nation.

The hearing on House Bill 908 was closed and a 10-minute break was given to the Committee.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 122: Rep. Dussault, of Missoula, explained the bill. She said this was to preserve Montana's original constitution. She said it would cost \$1,475.00 for preserving the three Montana constitutions. She said it requires sending someone to go by land to Richmond, Virginia. It provides enough to deacidify and laminate the constitution. It would also take care of the new one, and she felt this should be done since the rag content of the new one makes it deteriorate much sooner. She carefully showed the

original constitution to the Committee, and samples of the work that would be done.

Bonnie Wallem, Secretary of State's office, said the Secretary of State supports passage of H.B. 122.

Senator Regan: Are you serious about someone taking this on the train?

Mr. Oppedahl, Legal Counsel, said the reason to choose the train is that it has the least chance of damaging the documents and there may be some legal problems in taking it out of the state.

Senator Himsl: There are no copies? Answer: Not to my knowledge.

Senator Smith: If this is taken, wouldn't it be cheaper to have it done here than to have it done out of state?

Rep. Dussault: The Barrows Institute is the foremost place in the United States. There is no place in Montana.

With no further questions from the Committee, the hearing was closed on House Bill 122.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 897: Rep. Dussault said this bill would complete the editing and publishing of the 1972 Constitutional Convention proceedings; and would appropriate \$80,000 for that purpose. She said two years ago we appropriated \$130,000 through House Bill 160. The process has taken longer than anticipated. The printing costs have escalated, and \$80,000 is necessary to finish the project. The intent is to dis-tribute 60 to the state government and to the state library and the rest will be sold at a rate to recoup the money received.

There were no further proponents, no opponents, and questions from the committee were called for.

Senator Aklestad: What are these copies going to sell for each? Diana Dowling said it would be a single volume set, and would be sold at a rate to recoup the expenses. Probably \$125-130 each. It has to take care of all the expenses, and might have to sell for as much as \$200 or more to recoup.

Senator Aklestad: Did you underestimate before? Mrs. Dowling: These proceedings are the best method of researching the intent of the convention so I think we are close on our estimate of copies.

Senator Regan: You are pringing 1,000 copies. What happens to the other 19? Maybe I am not adding right. What I am concerned is that maybe someone that should be in is being left out.

Some discussion was held on this; the figures did not seem to add up, and Mrs. Dowling said she would have them checked out.

Senator Himsl: Two years ago we had some concern over this and we appropriated money for it. Mrs. Dowling: You appropriated \$130,000

for last year.

Senator Himsl: This is not enough to do the job? Mrs. Dowling: Another \$80,000 is needed to get the printing bill. They thought they could go from some of the printed documents. The duplicate tapes were so bad they had to get the original tapes and there were numerous errors. I had to take the time to check against the original. The cost of printing escalated beyond any anticipation.

Senator Himsl: You have to edit it? Mrs. Dowling: They are taking the tapes and comparing the original tapes to them. Some very close mistakes in the transcript.

Senator Himsl: Editing is quite a privilege. Mrs. Dowling: What we feel is our responsibility in editing is for example: paragraphs, punctuation, capitalization, and (according to the rules for deletion) we can delete false starts, applause, and can indicate when no replies were given.

Senator Smith: You have tapes of the entire proceedings of the entire Convention under consideration. Does this mean everybody's part in the debate as long as the Convention went on? Mrs. Dowling: It is my understanding that two volumes are at the printers now. At the end of the work it will be a single volume proceeding.

The error was found and the entire number of copies were listed, so the Committee would not have Diana Dowling look that up.

The hearing on House Bill 897 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 890: Rep. Joe Brand said this is a bill pursuing Montana's position with regard to reorganization and bankruptcy proceedings of the Milwaukee Railroad. He handed out some information sheets, copy attached. He said this was in regard to the court case in Chicago regarding the Milwaukee. He said if we lose the Milwaukee in Montana we will be hard put to take the produce out of the state.

Ken Clark, representing the transport union, said they want the Attorney General to represent the state in the courts. At the present time Wisconsin is the only state to have an attorney there to protect their state. Milwaukee owes back taxes. The viable part of the Milwaukee should be saved by some legal action. We feel it is very important that this bill pass. It is earmarked money requiring the Attorney General to be there to represent the people.

Chris Johanson, MFU, FB, MC Cooperatives, and several other farm oriented organizations, said his organizations support this bill. They feel it is important to have the railroad in the state of Montana.

Rep. Obert, Havre, said it would probably be in his best interest to see the Milwaukee go down the drain however, it is needed to get the grain to market, and it would mean a lot of people going out of business. It is the Milwaukee that has kept the grain rates from shooting up more than they have. In the state of Montana we have a

vested interest in seeing that it stay there. For \$50,000 we are asking the Attorney General to be there to represent Montana.

Senator Aklestad: What percentage of grain in Montana is being moved on the Milwaukee: Mr. Johanson: 22%

Senator Lockrem: Doesn't this fall within the purpose of his office? Isn't this part of his job - to represent Montana?

Rep. Brand: We are told this has to be done to give him the money to do the job.

Senator Lockrem: There is 1/2 million in the coal tax. Everytime the state of Montana gets involved we have to appropriate more money.

Senator Himsl: My point is that these elected officials and those who operate the bureaus - it seems they can't do anything without a special appropriation. Everytime any special request is made of them they can't respond without a special appropriation.

Mr. Clark: Because the Governor took the Department they moved the railroad plan from the Department of Agriculture. It went to the Highway Department and they wanted no part of it. They decided this should be a special fund and everyone thought it was handled, but they all thought it was in someone else's budget. We tried to find where this money was. Mobody had it in their budget, and that is why this bill came in to the legislature.

Rep. Brand: I think it is very important that something be done to intercede in the court case for Montana. The \$50,000 is needed. I would not like to lose the bill per se; it is important that Montana be represented. We have to have some direction from the legislature directing the attorney general to do this.

Senator Aklestad: If he does not do it he is neglecting his duty to the state of Montana. Won't he do it?

Rep. Brand: I am nervous about what we are doing and I would like to go in the right direction.

The hearing on House Bill 890 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL 760: Rep. Meyer, Great Falls, said this is an act to revise the fee for housing federal and state prisoners in county jails. Presently, counties are not receiving enough money. On page 1, line 24 and 25 the bill was amended in the House; it would say actual and necessary expenses occur. The counties could probably live with the \$10 figure.

Mike Stevens: We strongly support the bill. The fiscal note says extra expense is \$15 a day. It also lists those entities that house their prisoners in the county jails. This includes the district courts, Department of Justice, and the Highway Patrol. The sheriff is charged with the safe keeping of the prisoners. We feel that although we handle a lot of prisoners that our force should be compensated for the costs.

Jim Burns, Undersheriff, Great Falls, said that they support the bill basically. The new section 3, line 24 on the second page we object to the portion in it that says the state shall pay into the county treasury. We feel this is a local problem. Two things could result. We are inspected daily by insurance, counties, cities, etc. In the event of this type of thing state people might be running in to show the sheriff how to run the jail. This might also result in having the judges send people to the county jails, etc.

Dale Dye, Ravalli County simply said they support the bill.

Walter Hamershire, Great Falls, said the reason we are asking the basic amendment deleted from page 22 to the end of the bill - with money coming in to pay the counties for keeping their own prisoners, The Department of Institutions would be putting the money into the counties. About \$120,000. Now there is about \$80,000 plus. With the Department of Institutions paying it in it would not be long until they were telling us how to run the jails. It would cost a lot more to the counties than what the small amount of money we would be getting back would be. We want local rule. Another problem could arise where the judges of institutions would have come in an inspected for juveniles. We got that one killed. Many of the prisoners will never see the sight of the state prison. For instance, felonies in the district courts. Next year or two years from now the Department of Institutions will have their crowd in to say we are putting money in, we have to have a say to the inspections, and it will be taken out of the local rule. They would amend this deletion.

John Bell, representing the sheriffs and peace officers, said he gave full endorsement to the proposed amendment. Actual and necessary expenses might give the counties the basis for bidding. The accounting capabilities in some of the sheriffs' offices is about nil.

Senator Smith: I would like to ask the sponsor of the bill about the language. Rep. Meyer: The extra expenses is new language.

Senator Himsl: The proposal being suggested is the deletion of the section. What do you do now? You hold a prisoner that is being committed to the state and then what?

Mr. Burns: When a person is arraigned in district court on a felony, they will be paid by the county. After the final judgment and sentencing it is not a state prison problem. We have a prisoner who is not the problem of the state of Montana - we have to do it on our own on a contract. Duncan Peter McKinsey is supposed to be in the county jail. We have a separate contract in which we are paying to the state of Montana \$10 a day for his board and room. No way is it legal by law. They have had parts added in and taken out. The old law said the sheriff can charge for highway and federal prisoners up to \$5 a day, or actual charges whichever is less. The new bill does raise it up to \$10 a day and deletes having to keep track of a lot of expenses. The new section is strictly people on a felony. Now you have to fill out eight pages of paper work on the actual and necessary expenses. We feel the little amount of money to the counties would be far less income than the automated cost would be.

Senator Himsl: Now what do you charge when you hold the man for the state's conviction? The fellow has been sentenced and you have been reimbursed, then you have to hold the man for a week?

Sheriff: We get nothing more. We are not reimbursed anything. We are paid for highway, not for district courts. We have a contract with the prison on the state prisoners.

Senator Story to Mr. Hammermeister: How much are you bid for federal prisoners: Answer: We have a direct contract with the federal government. \$16 a day. This is based on the figures we furnished them.

Senator Himsl: Are you concerned that the statemight very well ask you to hold people rather than to send them to Deer Lodge?

Mr. Hammermeister: That is just one of our fears.

Senator Himsl: What is the situation about the j ails and their capacity? Is there a cell block capacity? Mr. Hammermeister: Most of the jails are far behind the federal standards. When the prison strike was on the warden was going to move prisoners - he asked how many we could take off his hands. He did have some information on this.

Senator Story: How many of our county jails meet the federal standards to house prisoners? Senator Thomas: They could not meet the standards in the new jail in Toole County.

Rep. Meyers in closing said he would concur in the amendment. I do feel that for \$5 a day you can't even buy hamburgers at McDonalds to feed them.

Senator Thiessen: Federal says \$5 a day. The state was actual or \$5 whichever was less. We find the federal making contracts up to \$16 - I have seen a copy of the pages they have to fill out.

Senator Smith: According to some of the testimony I think the jails would rather collect the \$10 than to fill out all the forms.

Sheriff: There was a legislator from Billings that made the headlines once on feeding prisoners. The sheriff gets nothing for taking care of the prisoners. We used to have to feed them for \$2.70 per day. In our particular area we buy the groceries and charge it to the county and the county pays the grocery account.

Senator Regan: Part of the objection was that the state would regulate them.

Senator Lockrem: You have it now at \$5 a day. If extra and necessary you would have to fill out the forms.

Dale Dye: Now we are limited to \$5 a day. If I can't get anyone to feed them for that amount of money I am supposed to pay for it. The attorney general ruling for the Highway was only \$5 a day. We have 8 bunks and 10-12 prisoners for the last 10 days. Naturally, they are sleeping on the floor. The Department of Institutions would fix us up good.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 647: Discussion was held on the language deletion proposed, pro and con.

MOTION by Senator Regan that House Bill 647 be concurred in. Voted, passed, unanimously, Senator Regan to carry the bill.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 502: Senator Thomas: I have a problem with this - I think we are just appropriating money. DOC is going to study a one stop for permits. They obviously cannot regulate the county ones. Many are for sanitation, streets, etc. The Department of Commerce could just write up some information sheets and hand them out and give them to people who want to apply for a permit. I think this is just another appropriation for the Department of Commerce.

Motion by Senator Lockrem that House Bill 502 be not concurred in.

Senator Regan: I would like to have this one looked at. If there are up to 105 permits maybe it has some merit. I would like to take a look at it before we kill it. I share your concern. This only deals with what is necessary with what you have to get from the state if you want to go into business.

Senator Himsl: Last year a non-profit organization wanted to come into Montana and set up a private sort of a school. They were checked out and were reputable people. They were short of funds and wanted to know what were the requirements for licensing in Montana. They never could find out. It depended on whether they were to run a school and whether there would be youngsters committed by the state, etc. Before they got done nobody could sit down and tell them what they would pay to do it.

Senator Smith: I did go back and saw the amount of funding in the office of commerce. I think they have adequate funds there. I would suggest we kill this and let them set up some way to do it.

The motion was voted and passed with Senators Stimatz, Boylan, Fasbender and Regan voting no. Senator Story will carry the bill.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 282: This was the day care pilot program for \$375,000.

Motion by Senator Thiessen to amend page 1, line 23 to strike the 80% and insert 75%. Second by Senator Regan, voted and passed. Senator Story voting no.

Motion by Senator Regan that House Bill 282 be concurred in as amended. Voted and passed, Senators Story and Aklestad voting no. Senator Palmer to carry the bill.

DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILL 418: This was the bill to provide an increased payment to the day-care facilities.

Senator Regan: The subcommittee took care of some of this money. I don't know if SRS needs a fund appropriation to take care of the

increase. I would ask Curt Nichols to figure what additional cost in SRS to cover this. If they should suddenly adopt federal requirements what happens?

Curt Nichols: Federal Regulations have not been adopted. Now the Department pays \$1 a day more to the facilities that meet the requirements proposed a few years ago. The Department would have no problem with striking that line. Federal day care requirements are expected to be enacted this summer.

Senator Story: The lady in the room the other morning said they are not paying the \$1 now. She said the centers are getting this. I discussed this with the Health Department; those who meet the proposed standards vs. those who are not. Some homes that are getting it now.

Senator Thomas: I move to amend line 15 by striking the words "amount not less than". Voted, passed, unanimously.

Motion by Senator Thomas that House Bill 418 as amended, be concurred in.

Senator Story: I was on the subcommittee that looked at this and for one thing we recognize they are being underpaid. That is why we upped it from \$4 to \$4.30. We knew they could use more. The Human Services Budget is going up on a parabolic curve. These people feel they are not meeting their costs, this is also true of the nursing homes. By passing this bill we are rejecting the amount the subcommittee on Human Services put in. Are we going to come back with the remaining programs and increase them? Jane Watson came in with her costs. She has 2765 square feet but the information she gave us she is paying something like \$846 in utilities. Her rent does not look too bad. If you cut the utilities in half you could have more money for some of the other things. Maybe she has no insulation or something. These are the constraints. If you give the increase you are putting more money in the budget or you give them the increase and expect more to come back in.

Senator Thomas: Where can you get this kind of care for this amount of money? If they go out of business where are we putting the ones in the homes? In some of these there are up to 50% of the mothers working.

Senator Lockrem: What was the cost differential? The current level is \$4 and \$5.

Senator Regan: I served on the other half of the subcommittee. 40% of the women are working. During the last biennium nursing homes increased their costs in excess of 32%. We knew both the day care and the foster care bills were in the House and thought those 2 groups had been treated very shabbily. Therefore, we set it separately. It was on this basis that I agreed. I would urge you accept these House bills.

Motion to concur as amended was voted and passed. Roll call vote, 10 yes, 3 no. Senator Palmer to carry the bill.

Motion to adjourn. The chairman asked that all members be present at 1:00 p.m. for the next hearings.

Senator Himsl, Chairman

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

.....April.....5..... 19...79.....

MR.President.....

We, your committee onFinance and Claims.....

having had under considerationHouse..... Bill No...282.....

Gould (Palmer)

Respectfully report as follows: That.....House..... Bill No...282.....

third reading bill, be amended as follows:

1. Page 1, line 23.
Following: line 22
Strike: "80%"
Insert: "75%"

And, as so amended, BE CONCURRED IN

DOXHASX

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 5

19 79

MR. President

We, your committee on Finance and Claims

having had under consideration House Bill No. 647

Harrington (Regan)

.. Respectfully report as follows: That House Bill No. 647

BE CONCURRED IN

XXXXXX *Ja.*
DO PASS

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 5

19 79

MR. President

We, your committee on Finance and Claims

having had under consideration House Bill No. 502

Vincent (Story)

Respectfully report as follows: That House Bill No. 502

BE NOT CONCURRED IN

REYNOLDS

REYNOLDS

90

Senator Himsel

Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

April 5 1979

MR. President

We, your committee on Finance and Claims

having had under consideration House Bill No. 418
Kennis (Palmer)

Respectfully report as follows: That House Bill No. 418
third reading bill, be amended as follows:

1. Page 1, line 15.
Strike: "amount not less than"

And as so amended, BE CONCURRED IN

XXXXXX
DO PASS

ROLL CALL

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

46TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION 1979

Date 4-5-79

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SENATOR HIMSL	✓		
SENATOR STORY	✓		
SENATOR AKLESTAD	✓		
SENATOR LOCKREM	✓		
SENATOR ETCHART	✓		
SENATOR NELSON	✓		
SENATOR SMITH	✓		
SENATOR BOYLAN	✓		
SENATOR REGAN	✓		
SENATOR FASBENDER	✓		
SENATOR THIESSEN	✓		
SENATOR THOMAS	✓		
SENATOR STIMATZ	✓		

SENATE COMMITTEE

FINANCE AND CLAIMSDate 4-5-79 14 Bill No. 413 Time 11:45

NAME YES NO ABSENT

SENATOR STORY

SENATOR AKLESTAD

SENATOR LOCKREM

SENATOR ETCHART

SENATOR NELSON

SENATOR SMITH

SENATOR BOYLAN

SENATOR REGAN

SENATOR FASBENDER

SENATOR THIESSEN

SENATOR THOMAS

SENATOR STIMATZ

SENATOR HIMSL

Secretary

Chairman

Motion:

As Amended - Opposed In.

APPENDIX 5-1
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

USM 2330.2
APPENDIX 5-1
ATTACHMENT D

COST AND PRICING DATA SHEET -- JAIL DETENTION CONTRACT

This form will be executed and submitted with proposals in response to "Requests for Proposals," for the procurement of jail detention services. If your cost accounting system does not permit analysis of costs as required, contact the Local District Marshals office for further instructions.

NAME, ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE OF OFFEROR

FOR COST PERIOD: (12 MONTH CONTRACT PERIOD)

FROM _____ TO _____

DETAIL DESCRIPTION

I. DIRECT COSTS

COST FOR PERIOD (OR N/A)

PERSONNEL:
(Complete
Schedule A)

Regular \$
Employee Benefits
Part-time Fees, Contract
Services, Consultants

SUB-TOTAL PERSONNEL \$

CARE &
TREATMENT:

Food & Kitchen Supplies
Clothing
Medical Care
Bedding & Linens
Toiletries
Recreation & Education

SUB-TOTAL CARE & TREATMENT \$

MAINTENANCE &
OPERATION:

Utilities
Motor Pool
Uniforms
Safety & Sanitation
Maintenance Supplies
Office Supplies & Postage
Telephone & Telegraph
Taxes
Insurance
Travel

SUB-TOTAL MAINTENANCE & OPERATION... \$

SUB-TOTAL: \$

FORM USM-243
Rev. 1/31/79

II. INDIRECT COSTS:

(Complete
Schedule B)

SUB-TOTAL II \$ _____

III. EQUIPMENT DEPRECIATION:

(Complete
Schedule C)

SUB-TOTAL III \$ _____

IV. BUILDING DEPRECIATION:

(or rent) (Complete
Schedule D)

SUB-TOTAL IV \$ _____

GRAND TOTAL FOR PERIOD: \$ _____

V. CALCULATION OF AVERAGE DAILY RATE FOR REPORTED COST PERIOD:

A. Total Number Jail Days:

Past 12 Month Period: _____ Average Daily Population Level _____
(From _____ To _____) (yrly ÷ 365)

B. Capacity of Jail: _____ / _____ / _____ / _____
Adult Male Adult Female Juvenile TOTAL

C. Number of Days in Cost Period: 365/ Contract Year
or if not one year _____ / This Cost Period

D. Daily Operating Cost Per Prisoner (at Jail Capacity):

$\frac{\text{GRAND TOTAL}}{\text{Capacity} \times 365 \text{ Days}} = \$ \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \$ \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ Average Daily
Cost Per
Prisoner

E. Daily Operating Cost Per Prisoner (12 Month Actual Levels)

$\frac{\text{GRAND TOTAL}}{\text{Actual} \times 365 \text{ Days}} = \$ \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \$ \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ Average Daily
Cost Per
Prisoner

F. Total Jail Operating Cost for Past Fiscal Year \$ _____

(Actual Cost of Operation for Year Preceding Cost Data Supplied on 1st Page)

CERTIFICATION:

To the best of my knowledge the above represents a true analysis of our operating costs and does not include any unallowables prohibited by 41 CFR 1-15.

SIGNATURE & DATE _____

TITLE _____

AGENCY/FACILITY NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

JAIL

SCHEDULE A

B. PERSONNEL BENEFITS (Regular Staff)

1. Retirement Program(s)	Number of Employees Participating	Total Salary Base \$	% Employer Contribution	Extended Cost
a.	Full-Time	\$	%	\$
	Part-Time		%	
b.	Full-Time	\$	%	\$
	Part-Time		%	
c.	Full-Time	\$	%	\$
	Part-Time		%	
SUB-TOTAL EMPLOYER Retirement Contributions				\$ _____
2. Insurance Program(s) Name	Number of Employees Participating	Average Monthly Cost Per Person \$	Average Annual Cost Per Person \$	Extended Cost
a.	Full-Time	\$	\$	\$
	Part-Time			
b.	Full-Time	\$	\$	\$
	Part-Time			
c.	Full-Time	\$	\$	\$
	Part-Time			
SUB-TOTAL EMPLOYER Insurance Contributions				\$ _____
3. Other Employer Contribution Plans	Number of Employees Participating	Total Salary Base \$	% Employer Contribution	Extended Cost
a.	Full-Time	\$	%	\$
	Part-Time		%	
b.	Full-Time	\$	%	\$
	Part-Time		%	
SUB-TOTAL OTHER				\$ _____
4. TOTAL PERSONNEL BENEFITS (Sum 1, 2. & 3)				\$ _____

DIRECTIONS: Provide name of retirement plans (i.e., N.Y.S. employees retirement system), and insurance plans (i.e., Blue Cross/Blue Shield).

SCHEDULE A

C. PART-TIME FEES, CONTRACT SERVICES, CONSULTANTS

(Describe or Attach Copy of Agreement/Contract)

TYPE OF SERVICE

ANNUAL COST

1. Medical . . . \$ _____
2. Dental \$ _____
3. Social Counseling \$ _____
4. Psychological Counseling \$ _____
5. Legal \$ _____
6. Custodial \$ _____
7. Maintenance \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Comments/References:

(SCHEDULE B)

II. INDIRECT COST:

DIRECTIONS: Provide a description of indirect cost items which contribute to the jail program. Normally indirect cost are for accounting functions, ADP, and other services furnished by other municipal departments to support jail activities. Salaries of county executives, Mayors or elected legislators are not allowable. Show and provide justification for the indirect costs. (% of time spent by indirect support staff on jail program; total positions: total salaries and benefits.)

SCHEDULE C

2-1. EQUIPMENT

DIRECTIONS: A listing of equipment which is in the approved jail operating budget for this contract period may be provided and/or attached to this worksheet for full purchase value consideration. If equipment is depreciated show total acquisition amount (attach insurance property inventory if available) and method used by state, county or city in calculating depreciation. A use allowance not to exceed 6 2/3% of acquisition cost of useable equipment may be substituted in lieu of depreciation. Equipment must have direct use in jail program.

A. New Equipment Approved in Budget for this Contract Period (Use Continuation Sheet)

DESCRIPTION	JAIL USE	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST

B. Show Method of Calculating Depreciation of Equipment:

SCHEDULE D

IV. BUILDING DEPRECIATION (OR RENT)

DIRECTIONS: Provide an explanation of method used by state, county or city to depreciate buildings. Show date of construction(s); cost of construction (cost of land/site is not allowable); number of years in depreciation cycle. Note that federal revenues used for building construction are considered offsetting revenues and are to be subtracted from cost of construction. In lieu of building depreciation a use allowance of 2% of acquisition cost may be substituted.

HB 890
March 23, 1979

Honorable Joe Brand
Speaker Pro-Tempore
Montana House of Representatives
State Capitol
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Joe:

As you know, we continue to be deeply concerned about ongoing problems of the Milwaukee Road. The Milwaukee is a major employer and the service it provides is crucial to the present and future development of Montana's resources. It is imperative that we all work together, in Washington and Montana, to assure the continued operation of this Railroad.

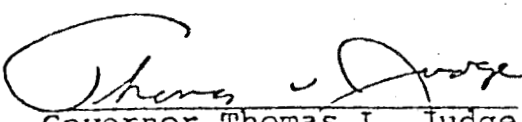
We have requested that the Office of Rail Public Counsel participate in the court proceedings. We have asked that the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) closely monitor the Milwaukee's situation and we are in constant contact with both the ICC and the Federal Railroad Administration. We have expedited through the Federal Railroad Administration a recent \$5.1 million loan and we are sponsoring legislation designed to provide federal assistance for the Milwaukee.

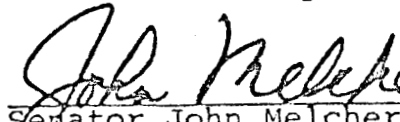
We feel it is important to Montana to provide financial resources for legal defense of the State's interest in the Courts, for Rail Planning activities within the Department of Highways, and for matching funds so that Montana can take advantage of federal funds that might be available for preserving the essential service. The State's initiatives concerning the Milwaukee may very well be our only hope for preserving the Railroad.

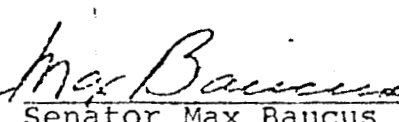
We understand the crush of business during this part of the legislative session. However, the Milwaukee bankruptcy proceedings are of the highest priority and we must protect Montana's interests from potentially harmful actions that might be taken during those proceedings. We hope you can expedite consideration of pending legislation relating to the Milwaukee Road.

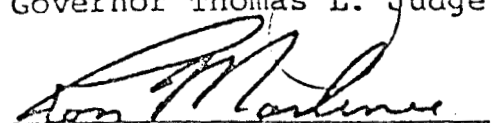
We look forward to working with you in the future on this important issue. Please don't hesitate to contact any of us if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,


Governor Thomas L. Judge


Senator John Melcher


Senator Max Baucus


Rep. Ron Marlenee


Rep. Pat Williams

RESTORATION OF THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION

HB 122

ITEM

Round trip coach fare for authorized
custodian of the Constitutions \$314.00

Subsistence allowance, round trip with
Barrow's rough estimate of maximum
examination and treatment time of 5 days 450.00

Barrow's rough estimate for deacidification
and lamination of:

1884 Constitution--130 pages (65 leaves)
Size 16 x 10 1/2 at 70 cents per page 91.00

1889 Constitution--324 pages (162 leaves)
Size 17 x 11 at 80 cents per page 259.20

1972 Constitution--114 pages (57 leaves)
Size 14 x 8 1/2 at 65 cents per page 74.10

20% contingency for round trip Helena to Butte;
possible rail fare increase after May 25, 1979;
city transportation for custodian while in
Richmond, Virginia 245.92

Microfilming of Constitutions (1 copy each)
prior to transporting to Richmond, VA. 41.33

T O T A L 1,475.55

TESTIMONY ON HB 908

March 23, 1979

Mr. Chairman, my name is Dr. Jerry D. Plunkett of 829 West Park Street, Butte, Montana. I currently serve as Managing Director of the Montana Energy and MHD Research and Development Institute, Inc., located in Butte. I am here today in support of House Bill 908.

HB 908 would appropriate from the indemnity trust interest account to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation the sum of \$1.5 million for the biennium ending June 30, 1981, for the purpose of conducting siting, energy need, facility integration, environmental, and socio-economic impact studies for the construction of an MHD Engineering Test Facility in Montana. The entire state shall be considered in the siting studies, including those possible sites studied by the United States Department of Energy in the areas of Great Falls, Glasgow, Billings, Bozeman-Livingston, and Anaconda-Butte.

None of the funds appropriated may be used for any capital costs related to private sector energy production. The funds are primarily to be spent in Montana by Montana firms and universities under contract with the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. In addition, not more than \$500,000 of the funds appropriated under this bill are to be spent prior to a formal agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy to site the MHD Engineering Test Facility (ETF) in Montana. It is hoped that reimbursement can be made to the State from proceeds of sale of any energy produced in the federally owned portion of the facility.

The question is, Mr. Chairman, why am I here to support this bill and what benefit is it to the State of Montana? Montana contains half of our nation's strippable coal reserves. Montanans like their clean environment

and want to keep it, but they also want jobs - and if possible jobs that are not at the expense of our environment. Water supply is not plentiful, but adequate if used properly. The MHD technology offers the promise of use of our coal in a manner 50% more efficient than existing steam generating plants. It promises to produce electricity with less environmental degradation and minimal water use. The resulting higher efficiency of MHD systems means that our coal will be useful for a much longer period of time whether we burn it in Montana or ship it out of state to be burned elsewhere. Since electricity, in my opinion, will be the main backup for the developing renewable energy systems, the promise of the technology becomes even greater.

Briefly stated, MHD is a process by which a fossil fuel, especially coal, is burned to generate a high temperature gas or plasma which, when it flows through an appropriate channel subjected to a high strength magnetic field, produces electrical energy. The MHD process is basically a topping cycle that can be used to extract additional electrical energy prior to using the remaining enthalpy (heat) in a nearly conventional central station electrical generating plant (bottoming plant).

I have been associated with the MHD technology for more than ten years and the progress in the development field has been extraordinary. In my view all of the technical problems are well in hand; the key to proving the technology's success is the scale-up to an engineering demonstration. That scale-up is what is to be accomplished by the Component Development and Integration Facility (CDIF), now nearly constructed in Butte, and the proposed Engineering Test Facility. This must be done if the technology is to be commercially available to utilities and others and its promise come to fruition in Montana and the Nation.

The United States Congress is the reason MHD has come to its level of success today. They have consistently appropriated funds over the ob-

jection of several administrations who did not fully understand or appreciate the promise of the technology. Now we are at the threshold of the final engineering test of MHD before it moves into the commercial market. I am here today to ask this Committee and this Legislature to contribute to the development of MHD by appropriating a small portion of the total funds needed to bring this technology to the marketplace.

The cost of the Engineering Test Facility will be approximately \$750 million. Roughly \$400 million is required to build a steam bottoming plant and \$350 million is needed for the MHD topping cycle and appropriate integration equipment to connect it with the steam plant. We are attempting to bring together federal, state and private funds to build the ETF in Montana. Several Montana utilities have shown great interest in this project and are supportive of this approach. Under the existing regulations of the Secretary of the Department of Energy, any state financial contribution allows the state to appoint the site selection committee and make the site selection, subject only to the veto of the Secretary. Without state funds the Secretary chooses a siting committee which does not have to include any Montanans as members and the Secretary makes the selection. Therefore, I believe it vital to have a minimal Montana State financial participation where there exists a reasonable chance for the State to recoup its investment.

The present Department of Energy schedule indicates it will be three to four years before they begin the environmental and siting work on the ETF. I firmly believe this is a mistake. It takes at least three years to prepare proper environmental and siting analysis to comply with the Montana Major Facility Siting Act and such effort can proceed prior to testing at the CDIF level. When the hard engineering information from CDIF testing is available two years from now, such prior EIS work will allow immediate

phase I design on the ETF and speed the commercial demonstration of the MHD technology.

Because the national MHD program is now a multi-million dollar effort, due in large part to the diligent efforts of the Montana Congressional delegation, many new states and companies not previously involved are showing great interest in participating in MHD technology development. The State of Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley Authority are showing increasingly strong interest in having the ETF in their area. I firmly believe that the small, in comparison to the total effort, appropriation requested in HB 908 will give Montana the edge it needs to keep the ETF in Montana as directed in Public Law 93-404.

Montana has shown considerable leadership in new energy technology development and I believe this bill will enhance that reputation. While everyone else talks big, Montana has consistently put up the money to seek the technical progress necessary to ensure future state energy requirements are met. In addition, one of the reasons Senators Mansfield and Metcalf and their successors supported MHD was that Montana educates many scientific and technical students and then exports them to other states where we lose their social and economic contributions. It was hoped that MHD would sponsor the growth of many technical organizations in the State to use those talents. The ETF will enhance those possibilities. Not only should the construction, operation, and testing of the ETF employ many of Montana's young people, but it will provide many jobs for skilled trades and crafts personnel. The impact of the ETF should be significant on Montana's economy.

Finally, passage of HB 908 will show the genuine concern of the people of Montana to seek solutions to our nation's energy needs. It will show the Department of Energy, the Administration, and the Congress that Montana

is willing to promote and financially support the promise of the MHD technology as being essential to the reasonable use of our coal which the nation now insists is vital to meeting national energy requirements. Passage of this bill should force DOE off of dead center and bring a billion plus dollars to this State which is not a bad return on investment.

I thank the members of the Committee for allowing me to appear here today and am available to answer any questions you may wish to ask of me.

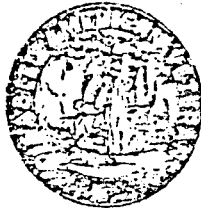
BILL NO. HB 890

[illegible]

[illegible]

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

DEPARTMENT OF MONTANA



DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

WALTER PECK
Sr. Vice Commander
Lewistown

GERALD L. MCINTYRE
1st Jr. Vice Commander
Missoula

FREDERICK J. MacKINTOSH
2nd Jr. Vice Commander
Helena

BRUNO J. LENCIONI
Past Dept. Commander
Butte

JOHN E. McCLEMAN
Perpetual Rehab Fund Chairman
Butte

LYNN WALKER
1st Judge Advocate
Livingston

EUGENE A. KAZECK
2nd Judge Advocate
Great Falls

JACK CLINE
Sgt.-at-Arms
Lewistown

REV. L. A. WISENBAKER
Chaplain
Lewistown

Historian
FRANK X. PROVOST
Helena

ED TRIPPETT
Publicity Chairman
Kalispell

JOSEPH KISSOCK
Legislative Chairman
Butte

(Legislative Assistants)
ANTON JURSNICK, Butte
JOHN CALLAGHER, Havre
LLOYD EBERT, Livingston
RAY FORDYCE, Lewistown
KENNETH HANNAH, Havre
PRAEL J. STEFFES, Cardwell

HARRISON F. WELLIVER
Deputy VAVS Rep.
Helena

MARLOWE BOWMAN
VAVS Deputy Rep.
Helena

VA HOSPITAL MILES CITY
BILL HOPKINS
VA Hospital Chairman
Miles City

BOB ANDERSON
Deputy VAVS Rep.
Islay

GEORGE HOLLAND
Deputy VAVS Rep.
Miles City

RICHARD BAIN
MT Veterans Home Chairman
Kalispell

RAY FORDYCE
Americanism Chairman
Lewistown

LES BRATLEE
National Security Chairman
Deer Lodge

DALE E. BLODGETT
Forget-Me-Not Chairman
Hamilton

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE
ESS C. FLETCHER, Helena
LYMOND HEUSEL, Gt. Falls
LES BRATLEE, Anaconda
FRANK X. PROVOST, Helena

JOHN J. MCGLYNN
Department Commander
3435 St. Anns St.
Butte, MT 59701
Phone 792-3562

JOHN E. SLOAN
Dept. Adjutant-Treasurer
Dept. Service Officer
VA Center
Fort Harrison, MT 59635
Phone 442-6410, Ext. 221

FREDERICK J. MacKINTOSH
Ass't. Dept. Adjutant-Treas.
Veterans' & Pioneers
Memorial Building
Helena, MT 59601

The United Veterans Groups of Montana; the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, disavow any involvement with the Montana Peoples Association and their efforts to obtain the Children's Facility at Twin Bridges.

We have always supported the maintenance of this facility as a Veterans domiciliary only and stand by House Bill 243.

Jack McGlynn
Jack McGlynn, State Commander
Disabled American Veterans

William "Bill" Heikkinen
William "Bill" Heikkinen, State
Commander, American Legion

Albert V. McGee
Albert V. McGee, Past Department
Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars